#### CITY ITEMS.

Boxx's HEAD .- For a wonder, the market for heef attle at Forty-fourth street the second day was quite good as it was the first. Drovers thought it could not be worse. We think that it is surprisingly good, considering the number of weeks, excepting one, that the weekly supply has exceeded 5,000 head a week. The report of the market shows a decline, but not a very serious one, in view of the large supply. It is ent that "panie" has not yet found its way into the Eve-stock market. The last of the bullocks offered of 4.136 head, less 61 head sent to Poughkeepsie, were in a fair way to be sold at Forty-fourth street yesterday before night. In fact, the yards were pretty well aleared at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Lord's fourth lecture on "Representative Women" will be given at Clinton Hall this evening. Subject-" Madame de Maintenon-the Woman of Bociety."

BENEFIT AT THE MUSEUM .- Mrs. J. J. Prior, the estimable leading lady at Barnum's Museum, has her benefit this afternoon and evening, when the successful drames of "Joseph and his Brethren" and "Rose Elmer" will be given, Mrs. P. being the hero in the first and the heroine in the last. Mrs. Prior deserves well of the patrons of the Museum, and will doubtless have growded houses.

THE WATER GAS .- Considerable excitement has been raised in Philadelphia by the appearance of a report in The Scientific American of this city, made by Chas. A. Seely, chemist, adverse to Sanders's Water Ges. The Philadelphia papers are out in defense of the Philadelphia invention; they state that Mr. Seely gave out before seeing the Water Gas apparatus that he was going to make a sensation article, and that he had a confidential conference with at least one of the officials of the City Gas Works. Mr. Place, the engineer in charge of the Water-Gas works, at the Girard House, says that he was engaged in a series of experienents which he could not interrupt, to allow Mr. Seely to take charge of the works for twenty-four The Water-Gas Company offer bours, as he desired. to supply the Philadelphia City Works with gas, at 75 wents per thonsand feet.

FOR THE WEST .- An exceedingly interesting company of children left the city for the West yesterday sfternoon, under the charge of Mr. H. Friedgen, of the Children's Aid Society. A large proportion of them were orphans, and many of them had no recollection of Inving ever experienced the comforts of a home. One group attracted much notice. A poor widow, with Eve young children neatly dressed, and all adopted into the family of the Children's Aid Society, deepened the pathos of the scene. All were happy, and seemed to forget their past miseries and privations in the enjoyment of the present.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS .- At the meeting of this Board yesterday reports were received from the Sanibary Squad, setting forth that the buildings Nos. 96 Park street and 19 Worth street are in a dangerous condition, and liable to fall at any moment, the walls being cracked and bulged out. Mrs. Elizabeth Sibery's stable, No. 1734 Elm street, being in a dangerous condition was demolished yesterday morning by the Squad. The absurd report that the Commissioners had issued an order compelling policemen to wear \$10 patent leather top-boots is untrue.

A PETTY SWINDLER .- A day or two since, John Parrell, aged about 25 years, met a lad named John Leonard in the street, and offered to sell him a gold watch for \$10. The boy had but 50 cents, and Farrell finally agreed to accept that sum. He then pretended to wrap the watch in a paper, and finally handed the package to the boy, and hurried away. Leonard soon opened the paper, and found it to contain only a smooth, sound stone. Farrell was arrested yesterday, and in his possession was found two or three dumb watches, and several stones, with which to perpetrate his swind Jing tricks. Justice Brennan committed the prisoner

CONTRACTS .- The Croton Board vesterday awarded the contract for regulating and paving Ninth avenue, from its junction with Broadway to Eighty-sixth street. to Andrew J. Hackley, at \$62,092 25. Time two years. Also, for constructing a trunk sewer in East Bighteenth street, to Charles Shore, at \$1,422 80. Time thirty days.

A RUNNER CASE.—On Monday Mrs. Agnes Eppee, secompanied by four children and her sister, arrived in this city by the New-Haven Railroad. She was accosted at the depot in Fourth avenue by two young men, who promised to escort her to the hotel No. 37 Warren street, where she proposed to stop. On the way down in the care the runners informed Mrs. Eppee that this hotel had recently been shut up, and advised her to go to another hotel, which they would show her. They took her to a hotel, kept by Frederick Heath No. 42 Cedar street. She was furnished with rooms on the second floor, but after remaining a few hours, became alarmed at the surroundings of the place. Rough and suspicious looking fellows came into her room and asked her if she had any money, to which the rentied that she had not.

The woman and children became much alarmed, and finally Mrs. Eppee decided upon leaving, and went down stairs to the front door, which she found locked. She cried sufficiently loud to make herself heard outside, and the door was finally opened. She then got policeman, returned to the hotel, got her baggage and children, and departed. In her reticule, however, she had left \$75, which was now gone. From the description given, the police arrested Jacob Otto, who was identified and taken before the Tombs Police Court. The other runner had taken the ferry-boat to Jersey City, as is customary with the swindlers when trouble looms up. On Tuesday, ex-Recorder Smith apgenred before Justice Welsh in behalf of the runner, and after a long examination, the Justice was compelled to discharge him, because the complainant could not positively testify that she lost the money before entering Heath's place.

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS. - About three dozen persons. constituting an Industrial Congress, assembled on Treeday in the Metropolitan Hall, No. 93 Sixth avenue. They were warmly and comfortably glad. The promiment person at the evening session was Mrs. Ernestine A. Rose, the accomplished advocate of women's rights. She was a spectator. The speakers and officers were generally intelligent, and not notorious. The Congress resolved firmly, and without the dissenting voice of man, woman, or child, that the existing laws of trade and industry are entirely false. The Congress also resolved that they should be abolished. The addresses that were made pictured a horrible state of affairs senong the "sons and daughters of toil." As such, the nudience was technically addressed. The rhetoric of several of the speakers was highly impassioned, and elicited great applause, although it is probable that if may genuine son or daughter of toil had a rayed away from the comestic rest and comfort which follows the day of honest work, however humble, and listened

o'cleek. A subpens having been served upon Mr. Plat by the Committee, his connect defended his non-ap-pearance, on the ground that by the statute of 1860, such process can only be served by a joint Committee Common Council, with the added authority of the of a City Judge. Affidavits calling for the issue of an attachment were therefore laid before Judge Ingraham. He promised a decision to-day, and the Committee accordingly adjourned over to Thursday, at noon.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—The statement in as evening paper that the Society of the Church of the Puritans held a meeting last Saturday evening, in reference to the British Aid Mission, and that " as some doubt existed as to the success of the pastor's visit to England, a motion to postpone the consideration of the matter indefinitely was adopted," is incorrect. The facts in the case are these: On Thursday evening the 17th May, a motion to adjourn for six months was adopted. At that time the subject of the British Aid

Mission had been under discussion for seven evenings. As the time to which the meeting stood adjourned approached, several of the members of the Society on both sides of the question were applied to by Mr. T. S. Berry, to avoid the further discussion of the question, and to agree to sustain him in moving an adjournment without day. In this way a mutual arrangement was made, that, when the Society should meet as above Mr. Berry should move said adjournment without day and both sides would vote for the motion. Dr. Cheever's success or failure was not mentioned, nor did even the British Aid Mission itself enter into the terms

of the agreement.

Accordingly, the meeting was held on Saturday even ing, the lecture-room of the church being filled. The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting declared adjourned without day.

SINTH DISTRICT NATIONAL UNION COESCILMANIC CONVENTION. - The above Convention met on Monday evening at Union Hall, corner of Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, to nominate six Councilmen for that district. Lemnel W. Parkes of the Ninth Ward was chosen Chairman, and John Thomas Phillips of the Sixteenth Ward, Secretary. A Committee on Credentials reported the following: Ninth Ward-Lemuel W Parkes, Abraham Springsteen, Henry W. Beers, Israel Haines, Daniel W. Stevenson; Fifteenth Ward—W. A. Guest, A. Hathaway, Wm. H. Draper, Nathan Lobdell, Edwin R. Wilbur; Sixteenth Ward-Sumuel Moore, John Thomas Phillips, William B. Purdy, Joseph Meeks, William Murray; Eighteenth Ward-H. A. T. Granberry, William E. Frost, A. A. Valentine William Richardson, W. A. Ketchum. The Convention proceeded to ballot, and the following gentlemen were put in nomination: Ninth Ward, Charles J. Holder: Fifteenth Ward, Edwin R. Wilbur; Sixteenth Ward, John C. Ham and Wm. C. Bross; Eighteenth Ward, H. A. T. Granberry and Wm. E. Frost.

AQUATIC-GRAND ROWING CONTEST-PAY agt. DECKER.-The excitement attending the late ten-mile puil between Joshua Ward, of Newburgh, and Wm. Burger, of Poughkeepsie, which terminated in a complete victory for the "champion carsman," has hardly subsided, ere the attention of the lovers of rowing pastime is centered upon the trial between the above famous rowers. The race will come off on Thursday, the 22d inst., between the hours of I and 3 o'clock p. m. The distance will be five miles, and the amount owed for a purse of \$500, or \$250 a side. The boats will start from a stake-boat in front of Burnham's "Cove House," which is near the station of the Jersey City Yacht Chib squadron, at the foot of Van Vorst street, Jersey City. Both men will row in single-scall shell-built boats, of the latest style. Fay will row in the Thomas Jefferson, a beat of fine model and finish, built by James Mackay, of Brooklyn. Decker will pull in the Mary Bell Roberts, which is also a boat of excellent model, and a good specimen of the skill of her builder, George C. Newman, of Harlem.

A NOBLE ENTERPRISE,-The New-York Conference City Mission in this City, under the auspices of the New-York Conference of the M. E. Church, though of recent origin, has converts already numbered by handreds; and among them are some marked cases of reform. Two missionaries and one visitor are employed. Two new churches are being erected, and 1,000 children are under its care. To aid its funds, this Society will give a grand Juvenile Concert in the Academy of Music this evening. Professor L. A. Benjamin will have charge of the 1,000 children who are to sing. The singers are selected from the various M. E. Sunday-Schools in the City.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION .- This Board met, as usual, veeterday afternoon, at Castle Garden, President Verplanck in the chair.

A communication was received from Captain Nelson, of the ship Harvey Birch, asking to be released from a fine, imposed for allowing passengers on his vessel, who were residents of New-York, to leave the ship without

were residents of New-York, to leave the sing without passing through Castle Garden. The document was favorably received.

On motion, the Board appropriated \$500 as salary to Dr. Hadyman, the Resident Physician of the City Prison, for service in examining emigrants who might be sent to the Tombs as lunatics. The same amount was given to Dr. Coril, the late Physician of the Prison From the weekly statement, it appears that 93,392

emigrants have arrived at this port since the first of the year, being an increase of 22,502 in comparison with the arrivals of last year. Number of arrivals last week, 3,259. Number of inmates on Ward's Island. week, 3,259. Number of inmates on Ward's Island, 796. Aggregate receipts, \$248,015 93. Disbursements, \$235,187 54. Balance in bank, \$12,828 39.

#### THE TIN-HORN NUISANCE. To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: Last year about this time an epidemic not de soribed by any scientific authority, broke out in the streets of New-York and Brooklyn, and raged with fearful violence through the Winter. I allude to the mania for blowing tin-herns which seized upon the entire juvenile population of these cities, and which filled the air with a horrible and incessant din, sufficient to drive nervous subjects into madness. You must remember the period to which I allude, and the shrill and penetrating tones the period to which I allude, and the shrill and penetrating tones with which the air reseanched. Finally, the horus became broken or their owners tired of them, or the mania subsided and the anounds in question died away, as we foully hoped, forever. But I am horrified to perceive that the symptoms of this adious disorder are manifesting themselves afresh, my ear has already detected the detectible bound so well known of old, and there is too much reason to believe that the entire youth of the City will soon be attacked with the mania, and the air again be vocal as of old with these abominable horns. Is it too much to ask of the authorities that they will interpose and seve us from a renewal of this infliction! It is not many months since a determined on set was undupon fish-peddlers and costermongers who used the horris to said them in getting an honest living; yet our police stand idly by while ten thensand urchins amone themselves by keeping up this desfening changer. Do, Mesers, Editors, stip up the police to protect us from this maisance.

C.

WASHINGTON IRAING.

## WASHINGTON IRVING.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: It is proposed by a few admirers of the late Washington Irving, to make a pilgrimage to his tomb, on the 1st of December next (the suniversary of his burial). Those who may favor the movement, and who wish to render homage to the memory of the author and the man, are requested to conmunicate with "Knickerbocker," Box No. 242 City Post-Office

CHARITY .- I acknowledge the receipt of the follow ing sums, sent to my care, for "An English Family in distress.

New York, Nov. 16, 1860.

Riom Miss Campbell, #1; J. P., Greenpoint, #2; Josephus.

#1; An Acquaintance, #2 50; Two Ludies, and a Gentleman of Brooklys., #3; A Friend, #2; E. L. J., #1. Total, #18 50.

for edification, that sen or daughter would have retired in confusion. It is, and generally has been, painful to observe the indifference of the working classes to their counterfible wrongs and sufferings. Their silent contempt of resolutions and spoeches, and the steady cheerfulness they carry to their factories and shops are not removinging to the best meaning Congress. While such symptoms are manifest, little practical good can be hoped from its deliberations. Agitate! agitate! was a philosophers's cry, however, and while lights are cheap and words are plenty, we shall offer every quiet encouragement to movements like that at Netropolitan Ball.

The Case of the Common Council appointed to investigate the action of Chamberlain Platt upon the city opposite, met for the third time on Wydnesday, at 12 hopesis, met for the third time on Wydnesday, at 12 hopesis, met for the third time on Wydnesday, at 12 hopesis, met for the third time on Wydnesday, at 12 hopesis, met for the third time of Chamberlain Platt upon the city should be a fair of the sixth word. We cannot have a charge of high was rearrested to hai in \$1,000 to answer a charge of high way robbery, having for teited his ball by not appearing for trial, was rearrested on Tuesday related on Tuesday plant on Tuesday related on Tuesday and James Whalen was attacked on Tuesday land been the choose land be the choose floating state he echooper lease the high the pocket please of the Hartor Police from Fenneyreada, had his pocket pleased of \$45. James Canona was subsequently agreed that the boarder of stolen silks in his possession, Justice Kelly committed him for examination.

On Tuesday night, a third ward, who suspected that the boarder of stolen silks in his possession, when he was pursued by worth stolen silks in his possession. The police and so secured his escape. The goods are at the bild ward who suspected that the boarder of the silk ward, who suspected that the boarder of stolen silks in his possession. He list had been the boarder of the silk ward, MINOR POLICE ITEMS .- Michael McCarty, a carman

recently engaged by Mrs. J. B. Smith of the Clarendon Hotel as recently engaged by Mrs. J. B. Smith of the Clarendon Hote a nurse, but was soon after discharged for incompetency. A her dismissal the shawl was missed, and when she was arresit was found in her possession. She was committed for exitation. Philip Selden, a young man recently employe bookkeeper in the store of Wm. Rosenberg, Baltimore, narrested in this city on Tuesday night by Detective Yo charged with having robbed his employer of \$400. The proof once was taken before Justice Kelly yesterday, but his pentitial tears having softened the heart of his late employer, no copiaint was made against him. Selden was, therefore, discharfrom cnatody.

BENEFIT OF MRS. J. J. PRIOR AT BARNUM'S MUSRIM To DAY.—The great drama, JOSEPH AND HE BERTHERS, will be performed at 3 o'clock p. m., and Rose Ec want in the evening at 74. The wonderful Aztec Children, the What is it, Aquaris, and all the other novelties are to be seen

### MR. LINDSAY ON COMMERCE.

The Executive Committee of the Chamber of Com merce held a meeting on Tuesday at noon, to hear a statement from the Hon. W. S. Lindsay, M. P., in relation to his labors in behalf of commerce in this

Mr. Perit, who presided, spoke of the importance

of Mr. Lindsay's labors, and introduced Mr. LINDSAY, who said that he had, since his arrival in this country two months ago, visited nearly all the seaports in the United States and Canada, as well as the several Chambers of Commerce. He had just returned from Washington, where he had been most kindly received by the President, Mr. Cass, and Mr. Cobb. He had laid before them his plans for the improvement of commercial relations between England and the United States. They were as follows:

and the United States. They were as follows:

1. Liability of Shipouners.—To secure national treatment for the vassels of the respective countries, so that the extent of liability may be limited and governed by the law of the country in which the case is tried.

2. Rules of the Road and Lights at Sea.—To obtain similarity or identify in the practice and in the laws of Greet Britain and of the United States, with respective levels and precautions to be observed by the vessels of the respective countries, in order to avoid collisions at sea.

2. Offense Committed on the High Stats.—To make provision for rendering more easy and more certain the punishment of crimes committed on the high seas on board a ship of one country when that ship arrives in the ports of the other country.

4. Settlement of Diparts between Mosters and Creus.—To arrange so that the disputes which so often arise in the ships of the respective countries may be promptly settled on the arrival of these ships at the ports of either country.

5. Describing of Romen.—To agree that the Courts of the respective countries where the ships shall arrive shall have summary jurisdiction over the seamen of the respective countries, where the ships shall arrive shall have summary jurisdiction over the seamen of the respective countries, where the ships shall arrive to the countries, who violate a contract into which they have voluntarily entered, and desert from their ships.

6. Shipping (Ross.—To establish shipping offices at the leading seaports of the United States, similar to those now in operation in Great Britain, and to grant to British shipmasters the me of these offices, provided Great Britain grant to American shipmasters the use of her offices from which they are now excluded.

Could not the sume code of six malls be adouted by the

Could not the same code of signals be adopted by the would it not be well for both countries to have our

Would it not be well for both countries to have one meridian in longitude?

The principles named in the accompanying Paper No. I, might be carried into practice by clauses in a Convention somewhat as follows:

1. As to the Liability of Shipowars.—The ships of Great British and of the United States respectively shall be placed upon an equal feeting as to hisbility for loss of life or personal injury, or loss or damage to ships, bouts, or goods; and accordingly the liability of the owners of such ships upon claims made in the Courts of either country in respect of any such loss, injury, or damage, shall be limited in like manner and to the same extent in each case; and the mode of procedure in reference thereto shall be as provided by the laws of the country where the claim is made.

2. As to the Rule of the Road and Lights at Sea.—The ships of Great Britain and the United States, respectively, shall adopt one and the same rule of the Road (as may be hereafter agreed upon) for their guidance when meeting at sea, and the ships of the United States shall adopt the system of Lights, or signals at sea, now established in Great Britain. The Courts, therefore, of either country, in determining whether a vessel which has caused either country, in determining whether a vessel which has caused

the United State shall not a the state of the Courts, therefore, of ether country, in determining whether a vessel which has caused or suffered damage is in fault, shall be guided by these rules, and the adoption or otherwise of the system of lights or signals which have been agreed upon.

3. 4s to Ufferest Committed on the High Scar.—In the case of

the atoption of otherwise of the years, and to have been agreed upon.

3. As to Uffense (Corposited on the Extradition Treaty now in force between the two countries) it is agreed that power shall, on the representation of the Minister or Consul of the respective countries, be given to the Federal Courts of the United States, and to the Courts of Great Britain, to apprehend the offenders, on proof being given, such as would justify his committal in either country. But such prisoner can endy be delivered to the Minister or Consul of his country to be sent home for trial, by an order of the Secretary of State of the country where the prisoner was arrested. In all offenses of a less helmos nature, not included in Extradition Treaty, the power of summary jurisdiction shall, on the representation of the Minister or Consul representing the country to which the ship belongs, in which the distates, and to the Courts of Great Britain.

4. As to the Nettlersent of Disputes between Masters and Crews.—In respect to all claims and demands by owners or masters, of feets or counter, against each other, of any slip belonging to either country in the ports of the other, of any slip belonging to either country in the ports of the other, of any slip belonging to either country in the ports of the other, which shall have arisen since said ship last sailed from any port or pince of the country to which she beings, and which shall not have been previously heard and eductioned upon; or in respect of any breach or neglect of duty, or non-performance of any contract all such cases shall that only on the representation of the Minister or Consul of the country to which such ship belongs he heard, tried, and dealt with in a summary way by the Consula of either country, the magnitude of the respective countries, or apprentices who have been doly indentured to when the sips at the time may be.

5. As to Desertion of Massen.—In cases where seamen who have countries, or apprentices who have been doly indentured to which the ship belongs, grant

have named the transfer of Great Britain shell make provided for extending to American adjourners the privilege of shipping crews for their ressels in British ports, on the same conditions as the crews of British ships are now ensured provided the Government of the United States establish the state of the same compared provided the Government of the United States establish the state of the United States and the principal resports of the United States. one what similar offices at the principal seaports of the Union, and grant to British adjourners shuffar privileges; and it shall not a havful for engagements to be entered into with the seamen of other country in the ports of the other, unless through the metium of these shipping offices, or by shipping masters duly illensed by the Government of the respective countries. Mr. LINDSAY said that by the next mail the Ameri-

an Government would transmit to its representative in Great Britain very nearly what he had proposed as an ofler of a treaty. Lord Lyons had already sent them to the British Government.

Mr. Puell's proposed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Lindsay for the communication to the Chamber, and moved that it be referred to a special Committee of cartinal year.

nautical men.

Mr. Liniear stated that he also spoke of the coasting trade with the President. He had found that most of the press and merchants were not in favor of opening the trade between port and port. The lake trade most were in favor of opening, and as to the trade between New-York and San Francisco, it was no more a coasting trade than the trade between England and India, in which American ships participated; all were in favor of opening this. He had also brought our snaugling act to the notice of the Cabinet. By the law of 1799, which was the last, if any sailor on board a shin was detected. snaughing act to the notice of the Caoliec. By the law of 1729, which was the last, if any sailor on board a ship was detected in snaughing, however small the amount, the ship was confiscated. Mr. Canard, in con-sequence of the snaughing of about \$250 worth of goods was obliged to give bonds to the extent of \$500,000.

100,000. In conclusion, he expressed the great gratification with which he had visited this country. Although what had been intended as a visit of pleasure had turned out to be full of hard work, yet he thought he enjoyed himself most when hard at work. He offered the members a warm welcome, should any of them

come to England.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. Lindsay was ably supported by Messrs. Low and Opdyke, and was unanimously passed.

MINNESOTA .- Partial returns from this State indicate that Lincoln will have about 10,000 majority.

TENNESSEE. - We have, says The Nashville Banne of the 17th, official returns from seventy counties in this State, which foot up as follows:

 Breckinridge
 58,159

 Bell
 61,220

 Douglas
 10,479

We have also reported returns from the following

Breckinridge. \$64 maj. | Marie | Mari 32 Winingson 72 Lauderdaie 254 maj. Weakley 254 maj. Obion (except 2 dist.) 891 40 maj. 610 160 Add 70 counties official . . . 50, 152 

Bell's plurality over Breckinsidge 4,202, and Scott County yet to hear from, which gave Gov. Harris a majority of 39. The official returns will probably vary this summing up slightly.

LOUISIANA .- The Baton Rouge Advocate from returns official and anofficial, gives the State to Brockinbridge by about 2,000 majority.

GEORGIA ELECTION .- The Augusta Constitutional ist gives the returns from all the counties in Georgia except Echole, Tatnall, Harralson, and Banks. The vote foots up for 

The counties to hear from gave Brown, Dom., 1,321; Aiken, Opp., 351,

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHARRERS—Nov. 21.—Before Justice Mellin.
THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—A FREEMAN KIDNAFPED IN THIS CITY AND SECRETED.

In the matter of John Thomas. This is a most singular and interesting case. John Thomas is a colored man, 25 years of age and w s formerly a slave of John M. Winter, a resident of Louisville, Ky. About six months ago Mr. Winter sent John to Evansville, Ind., to a friend of his, a lawyer, for the purpose of having a contract made (the lawyer acting as Winter's agent) to employ John Thomas on a steamboat, running from Evansville to some point below on the Ohio River. The result was the employment of John Thomas as steward on the boat, and he remained in that situation several weeks. Finally he fled, through Indiana and Ohio, to Cleveland, and thence by the lake to Detroit; and in a short time he reached Canada. He remained there but a short period, and came to this city, where he obtained tempo rary employment at one of the hotels. Subsequently, having nothing to do to gain a living, he turned his sters to the store of Mr. O. S. Vail, No. 416 Broadway. It appears that Mr. Vail, who was at one time doing

business in Kentucky, had hired John Thomas from Mr. Winter, his master. He knew him immediately and gave him employment as porter in his store. This was in the latter part of September last. He said he had been in town several weeks, and that he was out of work. He remained with Mr. Vail until last Monday evening, when he disappeared. On Tuesday morning Mr. Vail received a letter from the man remorning Mr. Vail received a letter from the man requesting him to send by the bearer "five pair of parlor skates." It is supposed that he made this strange demand to set aside suspicion in case of his discovery by his persecutors, as well as to cause his employer to take measures for his release. Mr. Vail went to the place designated by John, and found him confined in the Grand Jury room of the United States Court in Chambers street. It appeared that John contrived in some manner to write this note to his employer, and drouped it from the window which from son Reade dropped it from the window which from on Reade street, telling a boy where to take it. Upon Mr. Vail's arrival be found John in charge of

Street, telling a boy where to take it.

Upon Mr. Vail's arrival be found John in charge of a person, but whether he was a Marshal's assistant or not is not known. Another person was in the room, and he showed Mr. Vail a power of attorney duly executed in Louisville, and authorizing him to act in behalf of Mr. Winter, the master. John begged his employer to endeavor to purchase him, and, with the hoje of gaining time, Mr. Vail consented. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained from Judge Ingraham, sitting at the Supreme Court Chambers, and it was served upon Marshal Rynders.

This morning that officer appeared before Judge Mullin, and said that he was ready to make a return to a writ of habeus corpus, issued to him, and in accordance with its directions, he had brought with him the person named in the writ (pointing to a colored main in the rear of the court-room).

A young gentleman from Capron & Lake's office, appeared as representing the interest of John Thomas, he stated that the return was unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the person produced here was not the one mentioned in the petition—it was a different person altogether.

Marshal kynderr—His name is John Thomas, and he is in my custody.

he is in my custody.

The counsel replied that the coincidence was extra-

ginary as well as convenient, but the person sought had not been produced.

Marshal Kynders- I have no other man by that name

in my custody.

Judge Mullin-Then, Sir, you will have to make a Judge Muffin—It is a right that the return should be

made in writing.

Deputy-Marshal Thompson then made the required addition to the return.

The return being satisfactory, the counsel could not press the matter further, and the parties left the Court-

Our reporter went to the United States District

Attorney's Office, and learned that a man named John Thomas (colored) was imprisoned as a witness against a man named Harris, who had been arrested for mura man hamed riarris, who has been alreaded to the der, committed on the high seas, on board the bark Anna. This man has been in custody since the 20th of March last, and he was committed under the unmeabove mentioned. Mr. Vali is so positive in his statement regarding his conversation with the other John Thomas, that there is little room to doubt that that person was confined there—whether by the Marshal or some other person, is not known—and that he was taken away between the time of that conversation and the serving of the writ.

Before Justice INGRAHAM.—DECISIONS.
Stephen D. Dillaye agt. H. W. Shipman.—Motion ranted on payment of #23 costs, and cause to be restored to the absolut. gratised on payment of recorded and calendar.
Challes L. Brown agt. H. V. R. Lansingle—Motion granted on payment of #22 costs; judgment to stand as security, and cause to be restored to calendar.
In re. Samuel Wilksen, Receiver—Memoranda for counsel.
Louis Strasberger agt. Gilbert Walvin—Motion demed; costs

abide event. Wm. Ure agt. John D. Dexter et al.—Motion granted; costs Wm. Ure agt. John D. Dexter et al.—Motion granted; costs \$7, to be paid by plaintiff. James Alexander agt. Geo. Raphael—Motion granted without costs, and with leave to plaintiff within 10 days to discontinue, without costs.

Before Justice Mullin.
Patrick Gibney, Administrator, agt. John M. Marshey-Notion denied; costs \$10, to abide event.
Spacial Tram-Nov. 21.—Before Justice Ingraham.
THE CITY DEFOSITS—APPLICATION BY THE SPECIAL
ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE FOR AN ATTACHMENT

AGAINST THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN. AGAINST THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

The Special Committee of Aldermen who are investigating the security of the city deposits applied to Justice Ingraism for an attachment against the City Chamberlain, to bring must up to testify before them; but the Judge could not hear the factor, as he was compelled to six in the beneral Term in the absence of another Judge; but he said if the counsel of the Alderman, the Hon. Daniel E. Sickies, would prepar the polute of application, he would take the papers and gives decision on Wednesday. This was done.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER.-Nov. 21.-Before SENTENCE OF MURDERERS AND TICKET SWINDLERS,

SENTENCE OF MURDERERS AND TICKET SWINDLERS.
This being the day assigned for sentencing prisoners, the report of the day assigned for sentencing prisoners, the report of the prisoner of the court room was densely clowded.

John F. Williams pleaded guilty of manslanghter in the first derive, of his wire, Rosina Williams.

Mr. Ashmead addressed the Court in behalf of the prisoner. He remarked that he would ask the Court to look with a somewhat merettal consideration toward the prisoner, and bestow upon him the least severe purish ment. From the prisoner's conversation, and his intercourse with him, he was certain that the prisoner, evening to his inhibits of this, was not in the full possession of his mental inculties. Held the case gone to a jury, he would have endeavored to show to them evidences of the prisoner's insanity. He had endeavored to obtain physicians to visit the prison and see the prisoner, but waiting means had been mable to ancesed. Neither had he need while to obtain the necessary witnesses who would have established this fact. In his intercourse with the prisoner he had informed him that he sometimes labored under the delusion that consclouly was going to morner him: on these occasions he always around himself with a large knile, which he carried open the prisoner armed himself on the day of the occurrence in this way, but what occurred he did not recollect he was, however, doubtful if he could have proved these facts sufficiently strong to impress a jury with any hope of success; he had so awaised his cheart, he now three hindered though somewhat intolligent counternance, in answer to the road charished his wite, and would pix him. He had always loved and cherished his wite, and would resent with indignation any insult that was could, he would pix him. He had always loved and cherished his wite, and would resent with indignation any insult that was could not committed.

Judge Guold then remarked that the idea that the consequences entailed by bed rables was a policition of crime was an idea of

he had committed.

Judge Goold then remarked that the idea that the consequences entinised by hed rabits was a palistion of crime was an idea of modern growth. The law held man accountable for the consequences of his own wrong. It held a party who was guilty of vice, which he could not have committed when soner, all the more guilty, for the very reason that he had put binarelf in the position to lose his own powers. It was no excuse in the cyes of the law. In the present case, without the shedow of pr. vocation or offense, the prisoner had stabbed his wife with a hife, inflicting a mortal wound. That he did not know what he was doing was his own fault, and a great part of his crime. Sitting, as he did, as a Coart, the re-possibility decrebed upon him to take care of the eafenands which protected human life. It was bis duty to show the community that the law did not hold life any the less sacred because the party who took it was unconscious of his acts. It was a false notion that all the synapsity should be reserved for since a perpetrator of crime. The law had been nevertheless violated—the victim none the less sent out of the world without notice. The moment the Coart yielded in the slightest degree to this feeling, that moment it tachtly encouraged the violation of law, and sanothoued the sleeding of human blood by any one in a temper. The prisoner was in a delicate state of health, and sentence to imprisonment for a few years would probably be adequate. In that view, and that view only, he would not pass the full penalty. The sentence of the law was that the prisoner be sent to Sing Sing for infects years and six nonthe.

Charles Manhattan, a hard-looking young man, with "desperado visibly imprinted in his countenance, was then brought up. He had pleaded guilty to unrieer in the second degree, of Richardson Grey.

been let out on bail. If therefore Gordon received the full sen-

been let out on bail. If therefore, Gordon received the full sentence, he would actually receive five months more than the statute contemplated. Whatever the opinion of the Cont might he as to the nature of the otiense, he would implore his Honor to take into consideration the fact that Gordon was an aged man. It he had a wife and a large family of heipless children. He had always been a fond and devoted father, and had brought up his children in a respectable manner. He had no denot, and there was every proof to show that Gordon, more than anything else, had been a mere tool in the hands of others.

The Judge then addressed the prisoners. He said that the offense for which the prisoners had been convicted had only recently been within the pale of the law, though it had always been the viles of vile abuses. It was indeed an enorality that led men to rob the helpless and unprotected. In this case the victim of their machinations was an unprotected woman, with a helpless boy of four years of age, whose means to prosecute a long and tedious voyage in comparative confort had been taken from her. This system of living by dishonest acts, instead of honest labor, should be discouraged. For his part, he slaways viewed such species of Idleness with indignation and contempt. In the case of Gordon, he should take the circumstances stated by his counsel into account. The sentence of Gordon would be a one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary; that of Enright would be imprisonment at Sing Sing, with nard labor, for two years. John Eggu, who pleaded guilty to murder in the fourth degree.

John Ezan, who pleaded gallty to murder in the fourth degree of Samme Liverman, was then brought up for sendence. The budge remarked int though the discuss on doubt that the chromatanees were purely accidental. Under these circumstances were purely accidental. Under the circumstances were purely accidental to the purely accidental the circumstances were circumstances. The prisoner makes and was a compared to the circumstances were circumstances. The prisoner was considered with a federal to the circumstances were circumstances and circumstances were circumstances. The prisoner was considered with a federal to the circumstances were circumstances were circumstances. The prisoner was considered with a federal circumstances were circumstances were circumstances were circumstances where the circumstances were circumstances were circumstances where the circumstances were circumstances where the circumstances were circumstances where the circumstances were circu

to leave, which Mulligan refused. Morrissey was justified in caling assistance for the purpose of ejecting Mulligan, and any citizen passing at the time could have been called in and justified in ejecting binn. The Jury had nothing to do with the law, except as laid down by the Court, and whether right or wrong, they were to be judged by that alone. If wrong, the prisoner had the remedy of appealing to higher tribunals. When a house was owned by a number of partners, any one of them could order any person out of the house without one of the other proprietors wishes the party to remain; but no such fact had been proved in this case. In regard to the witnesses in this case, everybody was allowed to testify, sudtheir testimony should be taken in the same manner unless they were impeached, and it was for the Jury to detide in the case of condicting testimony which evidence was to be taken and which rejected. The evidence of a witness who testified to seeing a certain act committed was to have more weight than a winness who swore that he did not see that certain act. The attempt to discharge any fireurns came under this law, and it was for the Jury to decide whether this was proved. If the Jury had a reasonable doubt, they must acquit; but an idea that they were not exactly right was, however, not reasonable, but the Jury were to come to a definite conclusion that the prisoner was guilty, and must bring in a verdict in accordance with this conclusion.

onclusion.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict of timite."

SURROGATE'S COURT-Nov. 21.-Before Surrogate WEST. CHARITABLE BEQUESTS. The will of Thomas Eddy was admitted to probate. After distributing about \$25,000 among his relatives,

the testator gives and bequeaths as follows: To the Society of the New-York Hospital, \$2,000.
To the Children's Aid Society, \$1,000.
To the New-York Institution for the Blind, \$1,000.
To the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, \$1,000.
To the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, \$1,000.

To the House and School of Industry, \$1,000, To the Haverford School Association of Per-

telphia, ± 1,000. The residue of his property, if there should be any after payment of the above bequests, the testator directs to go to his two sisters.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-Nov. 21 .- Before

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 21.—Before
Judge Shiffman.
THE CRIM. CON. CASE.
Brown sqt. Davidson.
The evidence in this care was resumed this morning.
There was a large concourse in the court-room.
Sylvester Feierson (colored man) was the first witness called.
He testined that he lived at No. 135 Bicecker street in the Fall of 1858, with Mrs. Louisa Rich; was there nearly a year, can remember a leafy by the name of Valpe coming there that Fall; he left there that Fall, but does not remember how long she was there before he went away; she lodged in this third story, front toom; he could not tell her age, but described the lady, corresponding with previous witnesses; he knew of one gentlemen coming to visit her; the gentleman was now in Court; the gentleman behind Mr. Smith points to Mr. Davidson); witness's work was to tend the door bell and do general work; the bell was rung when the gentleman called he asked for Miss Valpe, and the witness showed him up stairs; he pointed to the room door and then returned down stairs; he cannot say how long the gentleman stayed; he thinks he let the same person in at niue or ten o'clock in the evening, but did not show him up stairs; he saw him another time in the morning; on that occasion he did not let him in; it was about 7 in the morning when he saw the gentleman coming down stairs; witness was sweeping the half that morning to carried a letter once from Miss Valpe to Mr. Davidson in Front street; delivered it to a gentleman standing in the door of the place in Front effect; it was a bakery; he received an answer to the note, directed to Miss Valpe, and returned withit to the; could not easy what the number of the store was in Front street; the gentleman wore side whisters at the time, did not seen the gentleman wore side whisters at the time, did not seen the gentleman wore side whisters at the time, did not seen the gentleman wore side whisters at the time, did not seen the gentleman wore side whisters at the time, did not seen the gentleman wore side whisters at the the wind he was doing was his every minit, and a given party the few first price of the party with the law of did, as a Carl, the republishing the rich human file. It was a bid only to show the community that the law do not had it way the less sacred because the party who took it was unconscious of his acts. It was a falso not true of or first. The law had been nevertheless violated—the virilin none the less sent out of the world without radios. The numerator the court yielded in the eligibits degree to this feeling, the court of the court with the law of the court with the law of the court without radios. The numerator the court yielded in the eligibits degree to this feeling, the court with the party when the less sent out of the world without radios. The numerator the court yielded in the eligibits degree to this feeling, the court will be the court with the party when the law of the court will be the court with the party of the court will be the court with the party of the court will be the court with the party of the court will be the same person in at time or to close the court will be the same person in at time or to close the court will be the same person in at time or to close the court will be the same person in at time or to close the court will be the same person in at time or to close the court will be the same person in at time or to close the court will be the court of the court of the world probable the party of the court of the world probable the party of the court of the court of the party of the party of the court of the party of the

ipoints out Mr. Davidson); he went once with a letter to Front street, No. 202, but did not see the gentleman there; he was directed to a place opposite, where he saw the same gentleman and delivered him the note, and the gentleman gave him a note in answer to carry back to Miss Velpe; he does not know of any other gentleman counding to see Miss Velpe.

Cross-examined—He knows Mr. Elliot, and has seen him at the house in Biescher street, but he cannot tell whether he cause to see Miss Velpe or not; he cannot say that he saw kim there more than three times; when Mr. Elliot came there he inquired for a Miss Cultert that boarded there; he never saw Mr. Elliot and Miss Velpe's room, but never has been in Miss Cultert's norm and Miss Velpe's room, but never has been in Miss Cultert's but he knows there was a door leading from one room to the other.

other.

Re-direct resumed—He cannot tell the number of the place if
Front street, but could go to it at any time; has not been to

ecently.
Plaintiff was recalled. Question by counsel—At what time

Plaintiff was recalled. Question by counsel—At what time did you last have intercourse with your wife!
Objected to by Mr. Chinton: objection sustained by the Court, as having here already elicited on previous examination.
Mrs. Sayles recalled. Not in Court.
Counsel for plaintiff here rested the case.
Mr. Clinton then opened for the defense. He remarked that this was one of the most extraordinary cases ever brought into a court of justice. The plaintiff has evidently, in company with Mr. Elliott, entered into this prosecution from motives of pean hary benefit, expecting to set hold of some parting of the second this was one of the most extraordinary cases ever brought intocourt of justice. The plaintiff has evidently, in company with
Mr. Ellicit, entered into this prosecution from motives of seasniary benefit, expecting to get hold of some portion of the weath
attributed to the detendant. The motives are plain, and it
could easily be seen what a philanthropist Mr. Ellicit was—keeping this woman as a mistress in the garnet of some obscurhouse. The counsel had hoped that this Ellicit was—keeping this woman as a mistress in the garnet of some obscurhouse. The counsel had hoped that this Ellicit would have
been put upon the stand; he had documents that would
show that this Knight Errant of philanthropy had been divorced
from his own wife in the State of Massachusetts. This ingrained
wretch also made love to this woman by letter, which letters are
now in possession of counsel. Brown gives this case into the
hands of this Ellicit, as a matter of speculation. The Jury most
ese that according to Brown's evidence there was nothing whatever to lead any person to suppose that defendant has deduced or
had ever had connection with this woman. This man and Brown,
in spite of his domestic peace being broken, and his great grief.
Acc., seems to have left his wife voluntarily; he was a party to
the articles of separation, and it can be proved by text
mony that this was intended to be a permanent separation.
Although two copies of these articles of separation have been
destroyed, a third exists, and is now on his in this Court, which
shows that this was intended to be a hating separation. It can
also be proved that the plaintiff has also telle certain parties that
the separation was final and unalterable. This woman appears
in Brocklyin as a single woman, engaged there to be married to a
gentleman. After this she met with defendant at Taylor's
saloon; is known to have been a missress of Ellicit's. Was it
necessary that the connecl on the opposite side attack the family
relations of defendant. He would be in their remembra

hat, by their judgment, they would sind a death blowto the ribe of black smil. The counsel concluded his opening address y quoting the following from Byron:

"For ever startled by the mingled how!
Of black small wolves, that still in darkness prowi;
A coward brood, which wrangle as they prey,
By hellish instincts, all that cross their way;
Aged or young, the living or the dead.
No mercy fluod—these harpies must be fed."
Win. F. Miller was the first witness for the defence. He testined that his place of business was in Boxon, and binnelf's law-yer by profession; he was applied to by the plaintiff, Mr. Brown, to draw up articles of separation between ninnself and wife, he conversed with each of the parties concerning the indocument to the separation: Brown informed witness that Mrs. Brown seemed to have lost all affection for him although he had done all he could for her; Brown said that she was foud of dress and company, and sometimes absented herself at night without his knowing where she was, or in whose company 4 they had convered on the subject and agreed on separation. Brown afterward brought his wife to the office of witness, and witness spoke to her on the subject her mind appeared to be made up to a separation and the papers were drawn up; he kept the original draft himself, and made two copies of the same, Mrs. Brown taking one copy, Mr. Brown the other.

(Article of separation shown to witness.) He recognizes the instrument as being the original article of separation in his own handwriting, signed by Brown and his wife.

He asked Brown if he knew who his wife kept company with against his wishes: his reply was that there was a woman by the manne of Mise Cusick that she associated with; either at that time or subsequently; he asked Brown where his wife was Brown and sometimes in the sains his was some weeks after the separation; the separation took place in March, 1855, he saw Brown two or three times after the separation where his experation they were expressed regret concerning the separation to the t

was caim, and good-natured at the time of separation; they were perfectly agreeable, and seemed mutually satisfied with the strangement.

His deposition taken in Boston does not contain anything about the negro minstrels; his business on here is to attend this trial; he has come on for that express purpose; when he met Mr. Brown in the street he regrets whatever was expressed about Mrs. B.; he never knew the family of Mrs. Brown; did not understand that she was a minor; his recoiler, ion seems to be that her father was dead, he did not receive any pecuniary recompense for drawing up those articles, but receive, a little wiedom; he did not consider that transaction condens; it cannot tell whether Mr. Brown had a representative present or not when he made the former deposition, the deposition was taken in the supposition that witness could not come in person; his sole business in coming was to attend this trial; he did not consider whether his deposition was or was not exparte testimony.

Re-direct resumed—Mr. Brown told him positively that Mrs. B. staid sway all night.

John C. Paine, a portly individual, very gentlemently and easy in his address, testined that he was a member of the Boston Bar; he remembers that the plaintiff called at his office to have articles of separation drawn up; Brown stated, as one reison of separation, that he was unable to support his wife in propertyle, and that she had been out nights without his company, witness told him to bring his wife there to his office. Brown did so, and he and his wife came together there it he matter was talked over calmiy and good maturedly, and he (witness) then told his partner, Mr. Miller, to draw up the articles of separation, which was done accordingly, and signed in the office in his presence, he saw Brown as different times after the separation, and he (Brown) assured him that the separation was fixed and unchangeable, site was satisfied and he was wiftin a year, micro or less, he and Brown spoke together on this subject, on one occarion he (Brown)

mention all in that deposition he has testined to nere cesson for that was, he was not asked, and had not re-tains the first interview between him and Brown the restaurant; the substance of the conversation; wife was nor about the city, and that the separati-end unalterable; he met B. again on the street, as the conversation on the part of Brown was the same it was either at this time or some time after that Bro-s man and woman had exerted had influence on. S man and woman had exerted had influence on his wife; he (Brown) spoke of these parties as having been the cause of their separation; he (witness) did not know the names of these per sons; he cannot state the precise language used by Brown; the wife of Brown was remarkably the looking woman; he cannot tell whether she was a minor or not; does not know whether she had a father living.

(Brown) spoke of these parties as having been the cause of their exparation; he (witness) did not know the names of these persons; he cannot state the precise language used by Brown; the wife of Brown was a remarkably line is ooking woman. he cannot tell whether she was a minor or not: does not know whether she had a father living.

I sace Lounsberry was the next witness. He testified that he was a blacksmith, and lived at West Farms; in Eidl knew a Miss Sargent; asw her at No. 80 York street; at Mrs. Webb's; he boarded there at the same time that MacChristie did, and roomed with him; Miss Sargent came there during the holidays, and stayed there about six weeks; he never saw anything out of the way in her conduct except her going out at night; he had not result that she went out nights on MacChristie's absence from the house; she went out after ten and did not return some nights until 10 or 11 o'clock; he remembers that one night in particular he met her in Fulton street. Brooklyn; and on that night she sild she had called on a friend in Sands street, he went to the place in Sands street, and she had not been there; he stayed there half an hour or so and returned to Mrs. Webb's. In York street, but she had not returned; when he left her in the street she said she was going hone; she did not return that time till after 11.

Cross-examined—He cannot tell when she left Mrs. Webb's; it was in February; he was summoned here to give evid nee in this case; never had had any conversation with any person about this case; knows that she went out nights during MacChristie's absence; does not know how often Mr. MacChristie was absent while she boarded there; she did not go out during the second week or not; knows she went out once, he thinks she did not come home until after he went to bed, he did not see her in the parlor before he retired; bad been sitting in the dining; room that evening she lodged in the back parlor at Mrs. Webb's; he cannot tell whether Mct. went home the shout the house; he cannot tell positively whe

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Nov. 21.—Before Judge BETTS.